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Development (1948) Department.

No SERIES.

G.O. No. 5461

Dated 4-11-1948

[Despatch Abstract.]

Administration Report- Textile Control Department- 1947 -48

R E C O R D E D.

Office of the
Director of Controlled Commodities,
Egmore, Madras, dated : 3-8-1948.

From

Sri J. Sivanandam, B.A.
Director of Controlled Commodities.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Development Department,
Fort St. George, Madras.

Sir,

Sub: Administration Report- 1947-1948- Textile Control Department- Submitted.

I submit the report on the administration of the Textile Control Department for the year ending 31st March 1948. The year under review may briefly called the year of decontrol.

2. The follwoing TextileControl Orders were in force at the beginning of the year 1946-47.

(a) CONTROL ORDERS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

(1) Cotton Cloth and Yarn Control Order 1945.

(2) Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Transmission by Post) Prohibition Order 1946.

(3) Cotton Textiles (Control of Movement) Order 1946.

(4) Cotton Textiles (Raw materials and stores) Order 1946.

(5) Cotton Cloth Control of Printing Order 1945.

(6) Textile Industry (Contro-l Production) Order 1945.

(7) Factories (Control of Dismantling) Order 1946.

(8) Cotton Textiles (Siezing and Filling) Control Order 1945.

(9) Cotton (Forward Contracts Prohibition) Order 1945.

(10) The Government Contractors (Disposal of Cotton Textiles- Unused Materials and Rejected) Stores Order 1945.

Of these Orders, 1, 4, 5, 6 and 8 were repealed with effect from 19-2-1948 and in their stead the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order 1948 was promulgated.

(b) CONTROL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

(1) Madras Handloom Cloth (Control) Order, 1947

(2) Madras Handloom Cloth Production (Control)Order,1947

(3) Madras Processed Cloth (Control) Order, 1947.

(4) Madras Cloth (Dealers) Control Order, 1947.

(5) Madras Yarn (Dealers) Control Order, 1947.

(6) Madras Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Brokers) Control Order 1947.

(7) The Madras Handloom Cloth (Exports) Control Order, 1947 (Export to Ceylon).

(8) Madras Cotton Cloth and Apparel (Exports) Control Order, 1947.

(9) Madras Cotton Yarn (Exports) Control Order, 1946.

(10) Madras Textile Mills (Control) Order, 1946.

(11) Madras Artificial Silk Yarn (Control) Order, 1947.

(12) Madras Khadi Control Order, 1947.

Of the above Control Orders the Madras Handloom Cloth Control Order, 1947 and the Madras Handloom Cloth Production (Control) Order 1947 were repeated in December, 1947.

(i) The Madras Textiles Mills Control Order, 1946, (ii) The Madras Cloth (Dealers) Control Order, 1947, (iii) The Madras Cotton Cloth&Yarn (Brokers) Control Order 1947, (iv) The Madras Artificial Silk Yarn (Control) Order, 1947 and (v) The Madras Processed Cloth Control Order, 1947 were repealed with effect from 19-1-1948. The Madras Yarn Dealers Control Order was withdrawn with effect from 16-3-48. The Madras Handloom Cloth (Exports) Control Order, 1946 was repealed on 21-2-1948.

During the year 1947 there were changes in the personnel of the Provincial Textile Commissioner and the names of Officers and the period they were in charge of the department are furnished below:-

1. S. Venkateswaran Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.	..	Continued till 4-5-1947
2. V.S. Hejmadi Esq., I.C.S.	..	From 5-5-1947 to 18-11-1947.
3. Sri J. Sivanandam, B.A., Joint Provincial Textile Commissioner, additional charge.	..	From 19-11-47 to 11-12-1947
4. Sri R.C. Ratho, B.A.	..	From 12-12-47 to 28- 1-1948
5. Sri J. Sivanandam, B.A.	..	From 29-1-48 to and after.

4. As indicated in paragraph 3 of last year's Administration report D.Dis. 118919/47 dated 31-8-47 it was considered necessary to appoint Authorised Controllers to some more important mills and six such officers were appointed in G.O. Ms. 4131 Development dated 21-8-47 as detailed below. Three of these are Gazetted and three non-gazetted in the grade of,Textile Control Officers.

1. Sri Rajendra Mills Limited, Salem and The Jawhar Mills Limited, Salem.	One Gazetted Authorised Controller.
2. The Meenakshi Mills Limited, Madura	-do-
3. Thirumagal Mills Limited, Gudiyattam	-do-
4. Sri Kothandram Spinning Mills, Madura and the Rajah Mills Ltd., Madura.	-do-
5. The Sri Ramachandra Spinning and Weaving Mills and the Suryanarayana Spinning and Weaving Mills Limited, Pandalapaka, East Godavari Districts.	One Gazetted Authorised Controller.
6. The Soundaraja Mills Limited, Dindigul	-do-

Subsequently the matter was reconsidered by Government in the light of the decision of the Government of India to set up their own organization to supervise and step up production of cloth and yarn and decided that the Authorised Controllers should be withdrawn- vide G.O. Ms.5496, Development Department dated 27-11-1947. Thus all the posts of Authorised Controllers were abolished in the year under report after about three months.

5 (a) Consequent on the abolition of the rationing of mill cloth andyarn and the repeal of all control orders relating to mill cloth, Government in G.O. Ms.323 dated 22nd January 1948 ordered retrenchment of Gazetted and non-Gazetted staff in the districts as shown below:

Gazetted: All Inspecting Assistant Textile Commissioners, Joint Provincial Textile Commissioner, Assistant Textile Commissioner (Textile Control) and Assistant Textile Commissioner (Handlooms).

Non-Gazetted: All Textile Control Officers except one for each district with one Upper division clerk two Lower division clerks and two peons.

Necessary retrenchments were made in the office of the Provincial Textile Commissioner also amongst non-Gazetted staff. Subsequently, in view of the further relaxation of Controls over cloth and yarn and the Control over the export of handloom cloth to Ceylon and other Provinces, the remaining Textile Control Officers and their staff in the districts, the entire Stamping Establishment and a portion of the staff in the Provincial Textile Commissioner's office were disbanded leaving a skeleton staff in the districts to attend to the remnants of work.

5. (b) The following statement will show the staff as on 31-3-1947 to 31-3-1948 in the Office of the Provincial Textile Commissioner and in the districts.

District.	Inspecting Assistant Textile Commissioners.	Textile Control Officers.	Upper division clerks.	Stenotypists.	Lower division clerks.	Attenders.	Peons.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
In Districts on 31-3-47	24	54	71	24	111	71	204

In the Head-Office on 31-3-47	Gazetted Assistants.	Senior Accountant.	Superintendents.	Special Assistant.	Upper division clerks.	Lower division clerks.	Stenotypists.	Typists
	7	1	10	1	30	37	8	6

Attender 4 Duffadar 1 Peons. 10.

District.	Inspecting Assistant Textile Commissioners.	Textile Control Officers.	Upper division clerks.	Stenotypists.	Lower division clerks.	Attenders.	Peons.
In Districts on 31-3-1948	--	14	19	--	26	--	34
in Coimbatore	-	1	1	--	2	1	2

In the Head-Office on 31-3-48	Provl. Textile Commissioner.	Asst. Textile Commissioner (Distribution)	Personal Asst. (Generla)	Senior Accountant.	Touring Technical Asst.	Office Assistants.	Upper division clerks	Lower division clerks
	1	1	1	1	1	3	9	25

Typists 2 Steno-typists 3 Attenders. 3 Duffadar 1 Peons 17

6. CLOTH DISTRIBUTION:

The per capita allotment for the South Zone during the year 1947-1948 continued to be the same viz. 10-8 yards including Handloom cloth per annum. A statement showing the allocations and receipts of Cotton cloth from the Bombay Surplus Area for consumption in the Madras Province during 1947-1948 is given below:-

P.T.O

Month (1)	Allocations Allotments from the Bombay Surplus area. (2)	Receipts. (3)
Balance on 1-4-47 ..	16,527	
April advance ..	5,000	
April 1947 ..	5,441	9,118¾
May " ..	6,446	10,388¾
June " ..	8,685	9,512¼
July " ..	9,819¼	8,502½
August " ..	9,584	8,495½
September" ..	6,016	10,909
October " ..	12,467	3,283
November " ..	5,340	
" advance ..	6,000	
" adxx hoc ..	7,958	10,221
December '47 advance ..	8,051½	16,009
December '47 Regular ..	5,937	+ 4,870¼
Total balance due.		

With effect from 19-1-1948 the All India Cloth Distribution Scheme was abandoned and a target of 7,655 bales were fixed for this Province. The statement below gives particulars of receipts during,

January, 1948	..	5,925 bales.
Bebruary, 1948	..	2,057 "
March, 1948	..	11,182 "

7. The rationing scheme introduced in the previous year was continued. The rationing scheme helped the consumers to a large extent; but the control over the distribution resulted in inevitable delays in the release of cloth from the dealers and this has led to some dissatisfaction to the trade. The additional supplies received in the Province, more particularly during the concluding part of the year, were availed of to liberalise the restrictions imposed by the Rationing Scheme wherever possible. In June, 1947, the Government excluded from the Rationing Scheme certain special varieties of mill cloth such as Khaki drills, Khaki twills, and towels and gave discretion to Collectors to exclude from the Rationing Scheme certain slow-moving varieties of cloth which remained unsold with dealers for over two months. (Vide G.O. Ms. No.2759 (Development) dated 25-6-1947). With effect from 1st November 1947 all coarse and medium varieties of cloth ~~produced by Mettur Mills~~ stamped as such by manufacturers (except cloth produced by Mettur Mills, which is very popular) was excluded from the Rationing Scheme in Madras City. (Vide G.O.Ms. No.4979 (Development)dated 4-11-47) and Collectors were also given powers to grant similar exemptions in specified areas for a specified period. (Vide G.O. Ms. No. 5125 (Development) dated 4-11-1947) These relaxations proved satisfactory and enatred the trade to dispose of their uppopular varities. The cloth rationing was abolished with

effect

effect from 19-1-1948 as also the Madras Cloth Dealers' Control Order.

8. Reports received from the Collectors on the working of the Rationing Scheme in villages and towns with a population of less than 10,000 showed that it had not had a fair trial and cannot be said to have been successfully worked. The reasons for this unsatisfactorystate of affairs are (1) the prevalance of faction in the Food Committees on whom the responsibility for issuing distribution instructions to the retail dealers was placed and (2) the receipt of unpop--ular varieties of cloth in the several areas. With the abolition of the Village Food Committees ordered by the Government at the end of October, 1947, the distribution work has been temporarily placed in the hands of the Village Officers and the retail dealers themselves. As already stated the Abolishtion of rationing put an end to all the above difficulties. But abolition has not been an unmixed blessing; with the removal of price control and distribution control, though cloth is available in sufficient quantities the prices are beyond the reach of the poor classes and even middle classes.

9. A large number of licences were issued to Harijans and Co-operative Institutions till the Madras Cloth (Dealers) Control Order was rescinded with effect from 19-1-1948.

10. Complaints continued to be received during the course of the year that varieties of cloth not popular in this province are being received here. Representations have been made to the Textile Commissioner, Bombay in this regard and he had been requested from time to time to make available for this Province adequate quantities of dhoties and sarees of suitable dimensions in vogue in this Province. From 19-1-1948 thereis no control over distribution and our dealers were free to purchase and bring into this Province only such varieties of cloth as were required in this Province. But the local dealers took advantage of the ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ position only to artificially increase the prices of favourite varieties from 30% to 200%.

11. COTTON YARN:

The scheme of control of distribution of yarn continued to work satisfactorily during the year. The policy of bringing in more looms into the Co-operative fold was vigorously pushed through with the result that 1,21,561 looms were in the co-operative fold at the end of March 1948 as against 70,561 looms at the end of last year.

12. There was an increase in the number of looms for which yarn had to be supplied viz. 6½ lakhs as against 5 lakhs for which the District Quota was fixed. This increase in the number of looms necessitated a further reduction in the meagre yarn ration allowed to each loom The premium of 20% for the looms in the Co-operative fold over and above the basic ration was however, continued.

13. A correct census of looms was proposed to be taken by the Stamping Inspectors under the Madras Handloom ~~xxxxx~~ cloth (Control) Order, 1947, but as the Control Order itself has been repealed due to the policy of progressive de-control, and as the Village etc., Committees also have been

abolished

abolished, this proposal was given up and yarn rationing was abolished with effect from 19-1-1948. There is reason to be believed that about 1/4 of the total number of looms said to exist may be bogus.

14. The system of regulation of despatches of cotton yarn and piecegoods from the Coimbatore area, referred to in the report for 1946, continued to work satisfactorily.

15. Imported yarn in large quantities in the form of copie came in, in fairly large quantities from about October, 1947. In view of the difficulty experienced in disposing of the yarn, it was declared outside the ration.

16. The rationing of yarn was abolished with effect from 19-1-1948 and The Yarn Dealers'Control Order with effect from 16-3-1948. The All India Yarn Scheme was expected to be abolished shortly. (It was abolished on 23-4-1948)

HANDLOOM CLOTH PRICE CONTROL:

17. In order to rectify the defects in the Handloom cloth price (Control) Order, 1946, viz., the absence of a provision for fixing the maximum weaving wages, the Madras Handloom Cloth (Control) Order, 1947 was promulgated during the year. Government also constituted a Provincial Wage Board to advice them on the question of wages. Under the above order Government took powers to fix the maximum wages. The retail ceiling price was fixed at the cost of production plus 18¾% thereof and these prices were to be stamped on each piece of ~~xxxxx~~ cloth. No weaver could be given a further supply of yarn until he had satisfactorily accounted for the previous supply. The Government notified the maximum weaving wages in G.O. No. 4642, Development, dated 27-9-1947 and the notification was published in Fort St. George Gazette dated 30-9-1947. But before further action was taken in the matter to bring into operation the remaining provisions regarding stamping of retail prices etc., there was a clamour for de-control in general. The Government considered that the time had come for thinking of progressive de-control and decided to make a start with handloom cloth. The prices of handloom cloth showed a tendency to go down and the prevailing weaving wages in many localities were lower than the maximum wages notified by the Government. The Madras Handloom Cloth (Control) Order, 1947, and the Madras Handloom Cloth Production (Control order, 1947 were repealed in December 1947.

18. Export of handloom cloth to Ceylon.

The scheme of control of handloom cloth exported to Ceylon continued towork satisfactorily during the year. This control was introduced at the instance of trade to avoid hardships at the Ceylon end. The Ceylon Government have de-controlled and derationed all handloom cloth of 40's count and below. In view of this, and as the Madras Handloom Cloth (Control) Order, 1947, had been repealed the Madras Handloom Cloth (Exports) Control Order which regulated the varieties and prices of handloom cloth exported to Ceylon was repealed on 19-2-1948.

19. Export of Handloom Cloth.

The system of regulation of exports of handloom cloths in definite monthly quotas introduced in September, 1945, was

continued.

continued. In the course of the year, the Textile Commissioner Bombay intimated the decision of the Government of India that replacements by mill cloth will not be made in respect of handloom cloths exported from this province to areas in India outside the South Zone with the exception of Bengal and Hyderabad, except with the consent of the Importing Provinces. With a view to restrict exports to the quantity which would be replaced, action was taken to regulate the monthly quotas. On representations received that the sudden ban on exports of handloom cloths has hit the exporters hard and upset the market, special concessions were given to enable them to export accumulated stocks towards the close of the year, further facilities were also given to both regular exporters as wellas others to liquidate such accumulated stocks and arrangements were made to issue special permits.

20. From 16-3-1948 export of handloom cloth within the South Zone was made free. The Government had decided to follow this up by allowing free movement within Indian Dominion and orders were awaited.

DYES AND CHEMICALS:

21. The(Textiles Raw materials and Stores) Control Order continued to be in force till 19-2-1948 when it was replaced by the Cotton Textiles Control Order, 1948.

22. The Textile Commissioner, Bombay, authorized the Provincial Textile Commissioner and other Textile Control Officers of this Province to exercise in relation to dyes derived from coal tar such of his powers under the Provisions of this order, except in regard to control over Importers and sanction of prosecutions. In pursuance of this delegation, Notifications were published implementing the licensing scheme in this Province. Under this scheme, the importers, dealers and dyers had to continue to take out licences. As regards dyers they were required to take out licences for the purchase of only two special varieties of dyers viz., vat green and printing colours. The collectors of the respective districts were empowered to grant them and petty dealers the necessary licences.

Dyes derived from Coal tar were completely excluded from the operation of Cotton Textile Control Order, 1948, with effect from 27-4-1948.

Enforcement of Textile Control:

23. During the year 1947, the Collectors of the various districts in the Province were given the requisite powers to deal with offences under Textile Control. The close watch over the transactions of the licensees and the award of punishments to the offenders was continued under the survey of the Collectors and the Provincial Textile Commissioner. The Provincial Textile Commissioner was directly concerned on the enforcement side only with the control over dealers in dyes and chemicals and the grave cases of violation of the Madras Cotton Cloth and Apparel Exports Control Order, 1946.

24. Detailed statistics of departmental punishments awarded and the prosecutions sanctioned have been furnished in the tabular forms attached.

Mills:

25. The Assistant Textile Commissioner (Enforcement), Touring Technical Assistant (Handlooms) of the Provincial Textile Commissioneer's office have been inspecting the Mills constantly, to ensure the proper production and distribution of cloth and yarn. Prosecution was launched during the year against one mill and it is still proceeding. In the case of another mill, the appeal filed in 1947 in the Sessions Court against the judgment of the lower court ended in the acquital of the accused. Another Mill has moved the Privy Council for stay of proceedings against them in the Lower court. Investi--gation into the activities of one mill during the year has just been completed and steps are being taken to prosecute them. Two small powerloom factories have been warned for disposing of their productions without Texmark. Authorised Controllers were appointed by Government in respect of certain mills in the Provincefor the clost watching of the proper movement of cloth and yarn from the mills. Towards the end of the year, the Governmenthave abolished the posts of Authorised Controllers.

Khadi.

26. During the year, the scheme for the intensive development of Khadi formulated in December 1946 was put into operation in seven selected compact centres, namely, Avanashi, Vellakoil and Puliankurichi in Tamilnad, Kotauratla, Guravare--ddipalem and Yerragondapalem in Andra area, and Payyanur in the West Coast where the All India Spinners' Association had already done substantial work for the development of Khadi.

27. The aim of the Intensive Khadi Scheme is to achieve the ideal, of self-sufficiency in clothing in terms of Khadi. Regular work commenced in the month February, 1947 in the Tamilnad and Kerala Centres and in April, 1947 in the Andhra Centres. After working the scheme for some time, it was felt that the presence of the uncertified Khadi dealers in the centres and intheirimmediate neighbourhood would considerably hamper the implementation of the Government's Khadi Scheme and that the two centres in the Province where the Scheme and that the two centres in the Province where the All India Spinners' Association has been doing intensive work also needed protection from unhealthy competition by uncertified producers and dealers in Khadi. The Government therefore ordered in September 1947 that all pricate agencies producing or doing business in Khadi in the seven selected centres, and also in the areas covered by named villages in a belt of 10 miles round each of the seven sentres, and in the production eentres of All India Spinners' Association, one at Tirupur comprising villages in Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli districts and the other at Kanagala in Guntur District should take immediate steps to wind up their business. They however allowed 3 months time to the private dealers to leave the field for good. As the dealers and producers found it difficult to find a ready market for their entire stocks locally within the time allowed, the Government extended the time limit fixed for winding up their business upto 13- 2- 1948.

28. In September 1947, the Government also decided to stop the distribution of mill cloth in four out of the seven intensive centres and to reduce gradually the number of handlooms working on mill yarn in all the sevencentres. But in view of the fact that control over textiles was removed in January 1948, the Government could not implement this decision.

29- With a view to step up production and sale of Khadi in the Province on sound lines, the Madras Khadi Control Order, 1947 was issued in March 1947. Under the provisions of this order, uncertified Khadi merchants were not allowed to trade in Khadi in the seven centres and in a belt area of 10 miles around each centre and also in the production centres ofthe All India Spinners' Association at Kanagala and Tirupur.

Government also ordered in March 1948 that all officers who have been enjoined to use uniforms should use Khadi for the purpose and that the requirements of the various Departments of the Government such as table cloth, towels, curtains etc. should be met from Khadi cloth only.

The quantity of Khadi produced during the year in the Intensive Khadi Centres was 10,08,343 yards including cloth got woven by self-spinners namely, 3,68,193 yards.

30. The details of amounts spent on the items specified below indicate the progress made under intensive part of the Khadi Scheme upto end of 31-3-1948:-

Items.	Amount spent upto 31-3-1948.
1. Purchase of implements.	Rs.39,440
2. " cotton	1,85,435
3. " yarn from spinners	6,88,586
4. Weaving wages paid to weavers.	3,37,123
5. Bleaching, dyeing and printing charges paid to aritizans ..	33,229
6. Subsidy paid to self-spinners. ..	44,518

31. The extensive part of the Khadi Development scheme has not yet been finalised and it is under the consideration of the Provincial Firka Development Officer. The implementation of this scheme was transferred from the Provincial Textile Commissioner to the Provincial Firka Development Officer in the Firka Development Department of the Government in February 1948.

Sd. For Director of Controlled Commodities.

Statement showing the disciplinary action taken against dealers under Textile Control Orders.

Licences cancelled	...	391
Licences suspended	...	141

Convicted	.. ..	37
Discharged	.. ..	4
Acquitted	.. ..	6
Withdrawan	.. ..	2

/True copy/

SD/- 11-8-1953

Superintendent,
Madras Record Office.

Development Department.

Memorandum No. 74244 M1/48-5 dated 2-11-1948.

Sub: Textiles- Textile Control Department- Administration Report for 1947-48- Salient features.

The salient features of the Administration Report of the Textile Control Department for 1946 -47 are given below:-

The year under review may briefly be called the period of decontrol. During the course of the year, the Central Government announced their decision to decontrol cloth and yarn and consequently the All India Distribution Schemes of cloth and yarn were given up. The Provincial Government fell in line with the Central Government's policy and repealed the control orders promulgated by them, regulating the production and distribution of yarn and mill cloth, handloom cloth. The orders regulating the exports of handloom cloth to Ceylong, the processing of cloth, and the sale of aritifical silk yarn etc. were also repealed.

Cloth Distribution. The per capita allotment of cloth for the South deficit zone during the year 1947-48 continued to be the same viz. 10.8 yards including handloom cloth per annum. Unpopular varieties of cloth in the Province continued to be received in the year as well. The T.C. Bombay was asked to send only popular varieties to this Province. With the decontrol of textiles and the abolition of the All India Cloth Distribution Scheme, a target of 7,655 bales of mill cloth was fixed for this Province.

The rationing of mill cloth introduced in 1946 was abolished with effect from 19-1-1948. During the period under review certain varieties of mill cloth viz., Khaki drill, khaki twill and all medium varieties with the exception of Mettur mulls were excluded from the rationing scheme and this helped the trade to clear their stocks to a large extent.

Committees. The Committees constituted for associating the public in theadministration of Textile Control measures in the villages,taluks, towns and districts were abolished in view of the decontrol of cloth and yarn.

Cotton yarn. The Scheme of Control over distribution of yarn continued to work satisfactorily during the year. The Government pushed through the scheme of bringing more looms into the Cooperative fold with the result that there were 1,21,561 looms at the end of March 1948 as against 70,561 looms at the end of the last year. The ration supply of yarn to the looms had to be curtailed for the reason that there was an increase in the numberof looms for which yarn had to be supplied. Under the Madras Handloom Cloth (Control) Order, 1947, it was proposed to take a correct census of looms but it was dropped in view of the decontrol policy of the Government.

Handloom cloth: In order to fix the maximum weaving wages for handloom cloth, the Government constituted a Provincial Wage Board to advice them on the question of fixing of the wages. Before action could be taken to enforce the notified maximum wages, decontrol was decided on and the question of enforcing wages was dropped. The scheme of control of handloom cloth

exported

exported to Ceylong continued to work satisfactorily during the year- The Scheme was given up in Feburary 1948 as a result of the Progressive decontrol policy of the Government. Represenations were received from the trade complaining about huge accumulations of handloom cloth in the Province and the Government allowed exports freely to other Provinces. All restrictions on the movement of handloom cloth with in the South Zone was also removed.

Dyes and Chemicals. The T.C., Bombay authorized the P.T.C. and other T.C.Os. to exercise in relation to dyes derived from coal tar such of his powers under the provisions of the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948. Dyes derived from Coal-tar were completely excluded from the operation of the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948 with effect from 27-4-1948.

Enforcement. 581 dealers had contravened the provisions of the various textile control orders and disciplinary action was taken as shown below:-

Licences cancelled	391
Lincences suspended	141
Convicted	37
Discharged	4
Acquittal	6
Withdrawal	2

Mills. Prosecution was launched during the year against one mill andit is still proceeding. In the case of another mill the accused was acquitted. Another mill has moved the Privy Council for stay of proceedings against it in the lower Court. Two small powerloom factories have been warned for disposing of their productions without tex-mark. Investigation into the activities of one mill during the year has just been completed and steps are being taken to prosecute it.

The Cannanore Spinning and Weaving Mills started Production of yarn in March 1948. This is the only mill started in the South after the war. It has 12,000 spindles and the output on full production will be 6,000 bales per year.

Khadi. In December 1946, the Government approved a scheme submitted by the Provincial Textile Commissioner for the development of Khadi as an integral part of the comprehensive plan of the Government to make the villages in the Provine, as far as possible, self-sufficient economic units. The Intensive part of the Scheme aimed at securing self sufficiency in regard to cloth in terms of Khadi and was enforced in seve compact areas where Khadi had been developed to a considerableextent by the All India Spinners' Association. The Scheme provided for the issue of cotton to spinners, the buying up of yarn produced by them at a fixed price and the conversion of the yarn into Khadi, through the agency of trained staff appointed in the centres. The scheme was implemented in the early months of 1947 in all the seven centres. The Madras Khadi (Control) Order, 1947 designed to facilitate the implementation

of the scheme, was promulgated in March 1947. The P.I.C. was in charge of the scheme throughout the year, 1947-48.

In order to avoid unhealthy competition from private agencies producing or dealing in Khadi the genuineness of which could not be guaranteed, the Government issued orders in September 1947 that no private agency other than the All India Spinners' Association and its branches and certified institutions should handle Khadi in the seven Intensive Khadi centres. After allowing time to private dealers to dispose of the stocks held by them at the time, this decision was finally given effect to from 13-2-1948.

In order to implement the ideal of self-sufficency, arrangements were made to enable the Spinners to take back at least a portion of the Khadi produced against the yarn sold by them to the Intensive Khadi centres. A subsidy intended to cover a part of the weaving wages was also paid to the spinners taking cloth produced out of their own yarn, at a rate not exceeding 4 annas per yard which has been subsequently changed to 9 pies per hank of yarn contained in the cloth. The total quantity of Khadi thus taken up by the self-spinners during the year was 3,68,193 yards and the subsidy paid to them was Rs.44,580/-

The total quantity of Khadi produced during the year in the seven centres was 6,40,149 yards and the total quantity sold to self-spinners or to the residents of the villages comprising the centres was 3,04,407 leaving over 3,35000 yards with the centres on 31-3-1948. In March 1948, the Government ordered that all officers who have been enjoined to use uniforms should use Khadi for the purpose and that the cloth requirements of the various departments of the Government should be met from Khadi only. It is expected that the surplus Khadi left with the Intensive Khadi centres will be absorbed by the Government Departments.

Sd. Secretary to Government
Development Department.

To

The Public (General)Department.
The Provincial Textile Commissioner

Copy to Firka Development
" Public Works (Information & Publicity) Department.
Copy to the Consul of U.S.A

/True copy/

SD/11-8-1953

~~Superintendent,~~
~~Madras Record Office.~~

Development Department.

Abstract.

ADMINISTRATION Report- Textile Department- 1947-48- Recorded.

Ref: From the Provincial Textile Committee letter No.D.Dis. 59297/48/E dated 3-8-1948.

Order Ms. No. 5461 dated 4-11-1948.

R E C O R D E D.

Sd. Secretary to Government
Development Department.

To

The Provincial Textile Commissioner
The Bresidency Administration Report Officer,
The Public Department.

/True copy/

for Superintendent,
Madras Record Office.

SD/11-8-1953

12/8/53